E/CONF.39/H/52
SUMMARY
29 Oct.1962
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL : SPANISH

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON THE APPLICATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE LESS DEVELOPED AREAS

SUMMARY

Agenda Item: H.3

Argentina

PLANNING AND STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN THE STAGE OF TRANSITION, THE ARGENTINE CASE

By Aldo FERRER,
Doctor in Economic Sciences

Papers have been contributed to the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas as working papers for that Conference. They are published as presented by the contributors, and the contents and the views expressed are those of the contributors. (See notes overleaf.)

NOTES

1. Papers selected for inclusion in General Sessions will be available at the Conference in the following official languages of the United Nations: English, French, Russian and Spanish.

2. Papers selected for inclusion in Specialized Sessions will be available at the Conference in only one of the above official languages.

3. Summaries of all papers, as submitted by contributors, will be available at the Conference in the following official languages of the United Nations: English, French, Russian and Spanish.

4. Papers and summaries will not be available for general distribution in advance of the Conference. They will be published in advance in limited quantities only for the use of delegations of participating governments and of other authorized participants. Post-Conference publication and general distribution of the Conference Proceedings will follow United Nations practices as laid down by the United Nations Publications Board.

PLANNING AND STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN THE STAGE OF TRANSITION.

THE ARGENTINE CASE

by Aldo Ferrer
Doctor in Economic Sciences

This paper considers the problems confronted by the Argentine economy in the stage of transition from an economic structure based in the production and export of agricultural products to another more diversified, integrated and complex able to sustain a self sufficient growth.

The main characteristics of the Argentine economy towards 1930, when the stage of transition began due, mainly, to the world economic crisis and its effects on Argentine exports and the flow of foreign capital are pointed out. The stage of development reached by the Argentine economy towards 1930 was rather high and above the stage reached by other countries faced with the same problems.

The main obstacles in the stage of transition are pointed out and it is concluded that market forces are unable by themselves to overcome such obstacles, including the problems confronting the development of basic industries, the expansion of infrastructural capital and a spacial balanced growth. These obstacles might lead to slow economic growth, first, and to stagnation, later on.

To overcome the obstacles in the stage of transition it is suggested a specific policy of the public sector to channel resources to basic industries and infrastructural capital expansion, to carry out indispensable institutional reforms and develop the underdeveloped regions of the economy.

It is suggested that the existence of a national development plan is necessary to establish the compatibility of the targets and to avoid future bottlenecks. Besides, it is an indispensable political requisite to have the support of the majorities of the population and of the most dynamic social groups.

The Argentine experience, it is suggested, might have validity for other countries in the stage of transition.